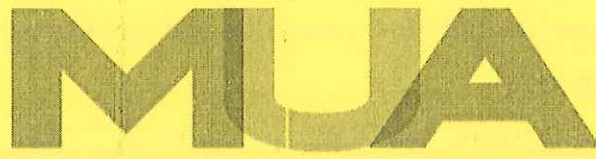


The
Management
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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDE 515: GLOBAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 2ND April 2019

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **FOURS (4)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **TWO** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the case study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

AID IN AFRICA

Aid in African countries must be structured in ways that speed rather impedes, growth. Higher income generates greater domestic savings and, in time, reduces the dependence on foreign savings. But today's large volume of aid poses danger. It could soften budget constraints & this finance the postponement of public services reforms. Expanded aid flows should be linked to strong reform programs & better governance. In financing country specific adjustments programs that have a good probability of yielding substantial reforms a key issue is to design transfer mechanism and to allocate across countries & sectors, so that it support a policy and investment framework for high accumulation of capital & rising public savings. Another key issue is to design aid so that it supports reforms without adding distortions in foreign exchange or labor markets & so that it builds institutions up, Instead of wearing them down. One of the major challenges on the road ahead is finding ways to help government promote widespread ownership of adjustment programs & muster support among the interest groups that have the most to gain from reforms. Effort by donors to bring African's stock of debt down to sustainable level can, when linked to strong adjustments efforts, helps countries realize the benefit of policy reforms. The debt burden of many African countries is huge and many will have too much debt even under the very favorable debt relief proposals under considerations.

So far, aid flows and concessional lending have more than offset debt service burden threatens to eat away at increased export earnings & domestic savings that might otherwise be used in pursuit of long term development objectives. For countries undertaking comprehensive & sustained policy reforms, reducing the debt stock burden to a manageable level would improve their development prospects. This means rethinking the current debt relief strategy which still leaves many countries with debt services requirement beyond their capacity to pay. The focus should be on reducing the stock of debt to sustainable levels, even if it means differences in treatment across countries.

Even with transformed policies, higher savings and better investments, Africa will still require exceptional external assistance for at least another decade. But countries cannot expect an increase flow of foreign resources without undertaking the economic reforms necessary for growth & poverty reduction. And such economic reforms will probably not take place until the conditions for good governance are established

Required:

- a) Based on the situation of the case study, discuss five merits aid flow in sub-Saharan African states. (10Marks)
- b) With reference to your country discuss five challenges posed by structural adjustment programs imposed by the donor Agencies. (10Marks)
- c) With illustrations, describe five characteristics of poverty in the less developed countries. (10Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain the following concepts with examples. (6 marks)
 - i) Poverty Eradication
 - ii) Poverty Alleviation
 - iii) Poverty Reduction
- b) With illustrations, discuss any three causes of poverty in most sub-Saharan African countries. (9 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) With reference to your country, discuss three main types of poverty and how it has impacted on economic growth in your country. (10Marks)
- b) Discuss measures that communities should undertake to eradicate poverty. (5Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Discuss any three main bottlenecks in your country that militate against poverty eradication. **(9Marks)**
- b) Evaluate the ways in which the government can support communities in your country to eradicate poverty. **(6Marks)**